

Army may say yes to inquiry on 'brutality'

The army in Northern Ireland is now believed to be willing to accept an independent inquiry into allegations of brutality to men detained under the internment regulations, although it still regards the charges as "wild."

Mr Heath is not expected to agree immediately to a repeated request from the Opposition yesterday for a recall of Parliament for a two-day Ulster debate next month. The Government's wish to cool the war of words was also illustrated by Mr Heath's decision not to reply to another angry statement from Mr Lynch.

The reason for the tartness of Mr Heath's telegram to the Irish Prime Minister became clearer yesterday. Just before he received the message from Dublin accusing London and Stormont of not pressing the reform programme, Mr Heath had told Mr Faulkner of his plans if the Paisleyites won control of the Unionist Party after the next general election: he would pass legislation at Westminster to make the reforms intractable.

Mr Howard Smith, the British Government representative in Belfast, will report to Whitehall on a 3½-hour meeting he and Lt-General Sir Harry Tuohy had with representatives of the 32 Londonderry Catholics who resigned their public offices in protest against internment and army tactics. Both sides said the meeting was useful.

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An IRA Provisional collects funds for guns and food in Dublin yesterday

£300 M bill likely for the jobless

By KEITH HARPER

The Government will have paid out the enormous sum of about £300 millions in unemployment benefits and redundancy payments by the end of the year.

This is considerably more than the total of £220 millions for 1970, and the figure will be used by Opposition and trade union leaders to criticise the Government for not trying to reduce unemployment before Mr Barber's July "mini-Budget."

Another point which will not be lost on the Opposition is that the Government was apparently ready to refuse Upper Clyde Shipbuilders £6 millions to keep it viable, and yet face the prospect of paying out large sums of unemployment benefit to thousands of redundant workers.

In the first five months of 1971, no less than £90 millions was paid out in unemployment benefit. The nearest available comparison is for the first six months of 1970, when the figure was £75 millions.

Since the total for June-December 1970 reached £80 millions, and therefore a grand total of £155 millions for the entire year, the Government is now resigned to the fact that by the end of 1971 it will have paid out something like £200 millions in unemployment benefit.

The position on redundancy payments is only slightly less depressing. Up to the end of June, the Government had to pay £48 millions to 172,700 workers, a third more than in the first six months of 1970.

During the whole of last year £72 millions was paid out to 251,000 redundant men and women. Government indications are that the numbers involved this year could reach as high as 300,000 and that payments might total £100 millions.

The Government's redundancy fund is now in the red to the tune of nearly £2 millions. The fund has powers to borrow up to £20 millions from the National Loans Fund and this limit has not been approached.

When the redundancy fund was in the red before, rebates to employers were cut from 75 to 50 per cent. No such plans exist at the moment. If action has to be taken it is more likely that employers' contributions to the fund would be raised.

Calley's gaol term cut

From RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, August 20

A military review board has reduced the life sentence on Lt. William Calley, convicted of murdering 22 civilians at My Lai to 20 years. This could mean that he will be free after some 6½ years.

The appeal and review procedure is far from exhausted — indeed it has only just begun. At any stage the sentence may be reduced; but it may not be increased. The next step will be a review by the Court of Military Review at the Pentagon, and the case could then go to the Court of Military Appeal. It will also be reviewed by the Secretary of the Army and President Nixon has promised to review it personally.

As a result of Mr. Nixon's personal intervention last April, Calley has been living, and will continue to live, in his bachelor quarters at Fort Benning, Georgia, under what the military describe as "light military guard." He can have authorised visitors and telephone calls.

Calley's commanding officer, Captain Medina, is currently standing trial by court-martial at Fort MacPeters.

Ministers cool over rift with Labour

By CHRISTINE EADE

It seemed unlikely last night that the Government would agree to the Opposition's request for a recall of Parliament for a two-day debate on the situation in Northern Ireland. The Ministers are as anxious for the war of words to die down as they are for the gun war to end.

The Government Chief Whip, Mr Francis Pym, is not expected to reply to the Labour Party's official request for the recall of Parliament until Monday, after he has discussed the matter again with the Prime Minister.

From what Labour front benches were saying behind the scenes yesterday about Mr Heath's handling of the crisis, it would appear that a two-day Commons debate would mark the end of the bipartisan policy on Ulster. The Labour Party statement says: "In view of the serious deterioration in the situation in Northern Ireland, the Opposition now considers the recall of Parliament to be imperative."

"Serious deterioration" was a euphemism for Mr Heath's thunderous last night telegram to Mr Lynch, Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland, which shocked Labour leaders. They considered Mr Heath's approach as totally military, which does not offer political solutions.

Mr Wilson, the Opposition spokesman, Mr James Callaghan, the Shadow Home Secretary, about a request for the recall, before asking Mr Robert Mellish, the Opposition Chief Whip, to put the request formally to Mr Pym.

The reasons for Mr Heath's outburst became more understandable yesterday. For while Mr Lynch was going on record as supporting the Catholic campaign for passive resistance and saying there was no equality of treatment in Ulster, Mr Heath was at Chester on Thursday putting bold plans to Mr Brian Faulkner, the Ulster Prime Minister, about how to maintain Catholic rights.

Mr Heath suggested that if the next Stormont election the Paisleyites had taken control of the Unionist Party, Westminster would step in to prevent the repeal of the reforms, either by amending the Northern Irish Constitution or passing legislation at Westminster.

This would make it constitutionally impossible to return the six Opposition MPs who have boycotted Stormont, together with non-Unionist senators. They will probably meet on Monday to discuss passive resistance and civil disobedience.

Mr Lynch's categorical statement that "the division of Ireland has never been, and is not now, acceptable to the great majority of the Irish people" did not provoke Mr Heath into another angry retort yesterday.

It was even said in Downing Street that Mr Heath had never ruled out bringing forward the meeting between the two Prime Ministers from October 21. It was pointed out that all Mr Lynch had to do was to contact the British Ambassador in Dublin.

The talks were originally called to discuss entry of both countries into the Common Market.

The Government also emphasised that, in spite of the Labour Party's statement, there still existed a basic agreement with the Opposition over keeping Ulster in the United Kingdom.

But at least one Conservative backbencher could not reach the same level of forbearance. Mr Jerry Wiggin, Conservative MP for Weston-super-Mare, called for the re-examination of the trade agreement and free movement of labour between Britain and the Republic because of Mr Lynch's outburst. Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal leader, joined Mr Wilson in asking for a recall of MPs.

Moderate opinion in Ulster wants a reassuring visit from Mr Heath to the province. Mr Basil Glass, chairman of the non-sectarian Alliance Party, said yesterday in a telegram to Mr Heath: "It is vital that you come to Northern Ireland and convene a meeting of representatives of all political parties, which repudiate violence, to draw up an acceptable plan for governing Northern Ireland."

Mr Heath is unlikely to send an answer until Monday, as he is almost certain to turn down the idea of a visit.

Further Labour criticism of Mr Heath's handling of the crisis came from Mr Alfred Morris, MP for Manchester Wythenshawe, who said that the Prime Minister had shown that he was completely unsuited to deal with the problem. "His arrogance and petulance is rapidly becoming a disaster for the British people," said Mr Morris.

Mr Heath was sailing Morning Cloud yesterday in the 25-mile Round the Goodwin race from Ramsgate. Ten policemen and some special branch men watched the Prime Minister's departure from the quayside.

Shell tops oil bids

By PETER HILLMORE

If money talks, Shell has made a gigantic new oil find in the North Sea. It bid over £21 millions for a small square of the North Sea yesterday, in Britain's first Alaskan-style oil auction.

The area, about 70 miles north-east of the Shetlands, is very close to where a Shell exploratory rig has been drilling since early this year, and the company's bid — over £12 millions higher than the nearest rival — indicates its determination to get the exploration licence. But the company last night refused to comment on whether it has made an oil find.

Fifteen blocks of the North Sea were sold yesterday to the highest bidders at prices ranging between 5p and £226 an acre. The British Government has been issuing production and exploration licences for the North Sea, which is expected to provide a large proportion of Britain's growing oil requirements — since 1964, but yesterday was the first time they were up for auction.

Ungrazed oil prospectors crowded into the cinema at the Millbank Tower to watch Mr Angus Beckett, the Department's Under-Secretary of the petroleum division, open the sealed envelopes that had been delivered in the morning. There were 33 envelopes and the total bids came to £15,663,205 and 5p (oil men do have a sense of humour).

A total of 73 companies put in bids for desirable plots in the North Sea, and the successful bids came to over £37 millions, ranging from Shell's £21 millions to the £3,200 paid by Chieftan, a new company, for a plot east of Aberdeen.

The oil millionaire, Mr John Paul Getty, who probably goes to oil auctions as other people go to Sainsbury's, left as disappointed as when he arrived, after his oil group had fallen a mere £400,000 short with a £5.8 millions bid.

Britain's nationalised industries put in a patriotic showing. The Gas Council was part of four groups, bid for four areas and was successful in two. The National Coal Board,

Italy deports 31 hippies

Thirty-one foreign hippies were awaiting deportation and five others were in prison charged with possessing knives after a police round-up in central Rome early yesterday. The 31 were said to have lacked the means to support themselves and had no fixed abode.

Lynch says IRA is no help to Ulster

From our Dublin Correspondent

Mr Lynch said last night that no change had been made in the arrangements for meeting Mr Heath in London in October. He told radio and television interviewers that peace was not being given a chance in Northern Ireland and that he believed that a peaceful solution was the only one that would work.

Asked about his intention to support the Opposition campaign of civil disobedience in the North, Mr Lynch said that on Monday he would be meeting representatives of the Northern minority in Dublin. Until that meeting took place he could not say what form his support would take.

Mr Lynch said he condemned outright the activities of the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland. "My policy is now, as it always has been, opposed to violence in any form."

Mr Lynch said last night that he was opposed to violence of any kind, said Mr Lynch. The IRA was doing no service to the reunification of the country. "That is my unequivocal approach to the activity of the IRA," he said.

Opposition political leaders in the Republic are supporting Mr Lynch in the present exchange with Mr Heath. The Labour leader, Mr Brendan Corish, last night described Mr Heath's reply to Mr Lynch as "boorish and typical of a Tory Prime Minister."

The Republican movement has suggested that Mr Lynch's present approach is directed at attaining a position opposite to Mr Heath so that he can introduce internment in the Republic while insisting that this is not done at the behest of Britain.

Russian ships to use Malta

The Soviet Union will use dry docks at Malta for repair of its ships, the official Tass news agency said yesterday. Reports, page 2. Dubious new pals, page 9.

Quin dies

A third Grundy quin died yesterday. Shaun was the fifth of the quin born at Farnworth, near Bolton, this week. The two surviving quins, a boy and a girl, were "fairly satisfactory" last night.

China says no

China, in its first official reaction to the United States' proposal for a "two-Chinas" policy at the United Nations, yesterday said it would not join the UN if the Nationalist Chinese Government was represented in any way.

Opera grant

On the eve of the 25th Edinburgh Festival, the Government yesterday confirmed that it would make a £2,250,000 grant towards the £4.5 millions cost of building an opera house in the city.

Sting kills man

Mr Barry Pike died in hospital at Hemei Hempstead yesterday, a week after he was stung by a wasp. Mr Pike, aged 32, of High Road, Leavesden, near Watford, had been unconscious until his death.

Not so fast

Prices are not going up as fast as they were. The July retail price index was 10.15 per cent above July 1970. In June, prices were 10.39 per cent above the same month in 1970. Prices normally level out at this time of year as fruit and vegetables become more plentiful.

IMF has plan to restore stability

The International Monetary Fund today expressed concern over the disarray in the world monetary system and said it would move to restore currency stability with proposals for changes in present exchange rates.

The proposals were made last night by the managing-director, Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, who called all 15 governors of the international organisation to promise specific parity proposals and to warn that the world trade and currency machinery was in jeopardy.

"I intend to press for rapid action to reach agreement on appropriate exchange rates and other measures which will restore the system to effective and lasting operation," he told the member governments.

If this move proves successful, it will help to restore the fund to the centre-stage of the monetary system, a position it has seemed in danger of losing with the recent unilateral decisions by the United States, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Canada to allow floating of their currencies.

Mr Schweitzer will make his specific proposals to the 20-man executive board of the fund, which has been meeting almost daily since last Sunday's withdrawal from gold by President Nixon.

The proposals are likely to be examined at the annual meeting of the IMF opening in Washington on September 27.

Our Financial Staff adds: The IMF, in a formal statement, also recognised that the US dollar is at a floating rate of exchange for the currencies of other nations. It said that the US will continue to cooperate with the IMF "to promote exchange stability" and to maintain orderly exchange arrangements with other countries.

US preparing long-term plans; other reaction, page 2. Leader comment, page 6. Hella Fick comment, page 9. Money market, taking currency abroad; attitudes in Tokyo, page 11.

A sweet and sour shaggy dog story

A couple have returned from holiday with the sad story of how their pet poodle was accidentally cooked as their main dish in a Chinese restaurant in Hong Kong.

Hans and Erna W from Zurich, whose "tale" appears in a Swiss newspaper which says they have asked for their full names not to be published because of the emotional shock they have undergone, said they had taken their poodle "Rosa" along with them to an evening meal.

They asked a waiter over to their table and pointed to the poodle while they made eating motions, to show that they wanted it to be fed. There was some difficulty communicating with the waiter, but eventually he took Rosa off into the kitchen under his arm.

About an hour later he came back with their main dish. When they picked up the silver lid they found their poodle roasted inside, garnished with pepper sauce and bamboo shoots.

The couple said they suffered from a mild nervous collapse and did not eat the dog. They returned to Zurich immediately.

—Reuter.

New New Year on television

The BBC is replacing its traditional television Hogmanay celebrations with a two to three-hour variety "spectacular" centring on the Variety Club's annual show business awards which will be presented at midnight.

These include awards for show business personality of the year, best film actor and actress, best stage actor and actress and top BBC and ITV personalities.

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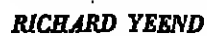
Full details please of the plan most suitable for a person aged _____ years.

ALTP5/G/2/21/8

ABBEY LIFE

TRIPLE PROTECTION

by Eric Silver



Not by governments alone

It must be obvious, says Mr Lynch, that solutions require to be found through political means and should be based on the principle of immediate and full equality of treatment for everyone in Northern Ireland, irrespective of political views or religion. So it must, and whether by accident or design this statement of desirables, in the telegram to Mr Heath on Thursday night, is almost word for word a quote from the Downing Street declaration of August, 1969, by Mr Wilson and Mr Chichester-Clark. Although decades were allowed to pass in which not even lip-service was paid to these desirables they are now the basis of policy both at Westminster and at Stormont. This should be recognised in Dublin. A week ago Mr Lynch made the vague and undocumented accusation that the carrying out of the reforms had been "delayed and distorted." It is true that policies are made by governments but carried out by people. Where the reforms have not worked, where they have not led to the peace between the communities which was their purpose, the blame must lie with those who have deliberately obstructed them. There is no doubt that extreme anti-Catholicism held their Catholic fellow-countrymen in contempt and would do everything in their power to delay and distort. On the whole, however, a strong line in Westminster and Stormont has kept these people in check. Can Dublin claim to have done as much on its part? Sadly it cannot. The real damage to the reform programme has been done not by words but by gunfire and gelignite, and in recent months these have come in a growing campaign of murder and maiming by the IRA.

The withdrawal of Catholic members from public bodies, though an almost inevitable response to the climax of bitterness between

Catholics and the Army, deals a serious blow to the remainder of the reform programme and to what follows after. The White Paper from Stormont yesterday makes the fair point that the Government cannot alone ensure success. "The creation of a stable and prosperous society requires the cooperation of all sections of the community within Northern Ireland as well as the continuing support and active involvement of the Government of the UK." To achieve "equality of treatment and freedom from discrimination" (the Downing Street declaration) will eventually involve full recognition of the Catholics' right to a proportionate share in the workings of government. Mr Faulkner made a small initiative (though a larger one than was politically healthy for him) in proposing parliamentary committees in which the Opposition would have two of the chairmanships. In the event the distant thunder of this summer's approaching storm made it impossible for the Opposition to accept, or even to stay in Parliament. But it is only in some attempt at cooperation like this that any hope whatever can be found. There is none to be found in loose talk about reunification, which would simply magnify the sectarian and political divide, not heal it.

Mr Lynch threatens to support the campaign of civil disobedience in Northern Ireland if the "existing policies of attempting military solutions" are continued. Before he does so, he should state publicly what he considers the aim of civil disobedience to be. If it was to speed forward a laggardly reform programme to which the passive resisters had pledged themselves it could command support in the rest of the United Kingdom and outside. If it is to upset a Government elected by the majority Mr Lynch might find himself in an ambiguous position.

The dangers of delay

"Unless prompt action is taken the prospect is one of disorder and discrimination in currency and trade relations." This warning about the dangers in the world monetary crisis issued yesterday by the managing-director of the International Monetary Fund, M. Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, is timely. The failure of the Common Market countries to agree on a common policy for the currencies of the Six is more than regrettable. Nearly a week has passed since President Nixon tossed the dollar devaluation bombshell into the world's money market. Yet there was no unity at Brussels on even short-term measures to coordinate currency policies when the foreign exchanges open on Monday. The disagreement among the Six is in its turn overshadowed by the gulf which separates the Europeans and the United States—and wider still—that between America and Japan.

A bad agreement in Brussels might have been even worse than none at all. It would certainly not have been in Britain's interests if there had been agreement in Brussels to tie the pound directly to the Six currencies and permit a collective float of all against the dollar. That way Britain would not get the compensating advantage of a currency devaluation against the

Six to make up for an inevitable revaluation upwards of the pound against the dollar. In the absence of an agreement it is not surprising that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was unable to predict the behaviour of the money markets when they open next week.

It is true that keeping the markets closed for much longer would have caused serious problems for the conduct of world trade. On Monday the French and the Belgians will attempt to tie parities against the dollar in normal commercial transactions but will allow a free market for currency deals in capital movement. Other European currencies will probably float free, while the Bank of England may simply allow the pound greater freedom to move up against the dollar. Sooner or later a common strategy has to be agreed. This means a common front between Britain and the Six. It means talks between the Americans and the other main trading nations (which the Americans are refusing so far). It means some greater willingness by the Japanese to compromise. Above all it means an agreed plan for the regulation of international payments to be prepared in time for the annual meeting of the IMF in September. We are still a frighteningly long way from any of these objectives.

Unopposed return in Saigon

The last time South Vietnamese voted for a President—in 1967—there were 11 candidates. That was too many. It riled President Thieu that he was elected on only just over one third of the votes. This time, with the withdrawal of General Duong Van Minh, there will be too few—just President Thieu. The United States has expressed a regret at the withdrawal which conceals acute embarrassment. If nothing else, the Americans wanted this to be a contested election as a showpiece of democracy to set against Hanoi's totalitarianism.

There would be nothing wrong with President Thieu's being the sole candidate if it did not seem that he had manufactured the situation deliberately. He appears to have used the full weight of his carefully built-up grip on the governmental machinery. Last June he had passed a

regulation making it necessary for a presidential candidate to have the sponsorship of 40 parliamentarians or 100 provincial governors. This was seen as a move to ensure that Nguyen Cao Ky, his own Vice-President, would be prevented from drawing off enough votes in a three-cornered fight to give General Minh a chance. He has been successful in this. But there has also been a distressing number of reports about the pressure applied to ensure the collection of an exclusive number of signatures.

As he withdrew, General Minh issued accusations of rigging against the presidential election. Significantly he left before the National Assembly elections at the end of this month. He must have reckoned that it would be better to let the anti-Thieu vote have a clearer run in elections which would be all the harder to tamper with because of their size.

No namby-pamby methods

The plight of the man in the railway advertisements—the one with the red face who hadn't paid his fare—was raised again in a newspaper report yesterday in which British Rail was said to be considering on-the-spot fines for passengers without tickets. London Transport is already contemplating much the same thing. Any such measures, however, would need the approval of Parliament, not to speak of careful thought. Travel is fraught with quite enough hazards already without the possibility of ticket collectors demanding vast sums of money before allowing you off the train or platform. Besides, the ensuing chaos might outweigh any potential benefits.

A simpler solution was suggested by a

suburban ticket collector in the same newspaper report. "We want a squad of police with dogs," he said, "to make lightning visits to stations." The beauty of this idea is its simplicity. Although police dogs tearing the throats out of cheating passengers are hardly deterrent enough. What is needed in addition is squads of riot police armed with tear gas, rubber bullets, and high-pressure water hoses. To unleash this lot on a platform full of home-going commuters would certainly drive the lesson home and make any ticketless traveller pay up without a murmur. Inspectors and collectors could pick their way through the choking, stunned, soaked, and bleeding bodies, search them for concealed tickets and, if none was found, simply take the appropriate fine from their wallets. It might not make the going easy, or the coming back, but it would save an awful lot of bother.

A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLLETH: So now we have it. It was inevitable, after the fantastic growth of the narrow gauge railway cult, that sooner or later we would have the first railway nature trail. Today if you take the little train up into the hills from Aberystwyth you can, with an ingenious booklet in hand, identify everything you see as your engine puffs and struggles round the curving slopes till you step out on to the platform at Devil's Bridge. No longer is this just another trip through beautiful scenery. It is a journey on which all the features are named and explained and marked on an excellent map. In fact all the questions with which eager children bombard their harassed parents are answered. All father needs to do is keep his eye on the relevant section of this expertly-written 27-page guide. A particularly helpful feature is the existence on every page of thumbnail but accurate drawings of everything to be seen. Nature along this trail is given the very widest interpretation: the objects identified for you vary from herons and kingfishers to the income tax office at Aberystwyth. Your journey over, if you want more leisurely reading, there are several pages of more solid natural history and a plea for conservation. This enterprising publication is produced by the Cardiganshire branch of the West Wales Naturalists' Trust as a contribution to the care of the Welsh countryside. Those concerned are much to be congratulated.

WILLIAM CONDRY

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR: YOUR HOLIDAY BUDGETS

Nowhere in this country is there comparable accommodation of even the quality of the package holiday? — Southampton reader

We achieved a 2,000-mile tour round the edges of Scotland for two people, by car, for just under £100 including petrol? — Manchester reader

FROM the letters we have so far received giving details of holiday budgets and assessments of value for money, two major facts emerge.

1. A high satisfaction rate for package tours, ranging from a £302, two-week package in a four-star hotel in Tenerife for two adults and two children (there was a reduction for the children) even though they had their own room, through to a £78 package to the Soviet Union ("the most interesting and cheapest holiday of our lives") and on to the more conventional 14 days in Torremolinos ("value for money unexcelled" at £120.40 for two adults and two children in a three-star hotel).

2. The simpler the accommodation in Britain,

the more satisfactory the holiday is likely to be. The Manchester couple quoted above had intended to use the best available hotel accommodation each night "to ensure comfort." At the height of the season in Scotland, they could find nothing the first night except "a small cottage by a loch." The hospitality and comfort they enjoyed were so high that thereafter they took this sort of accommodation for preference. In every case, the houses were "sparkling clean" and the average price of £1.25 per person per night "always included evening hospitality as well as the sort of breakfast which is needed for lunch. Youth hostellers are similarly pleased with their lot, campers only slightly less so. Rented cottages were generally thought to be good value, particularly for a large family or two families joining forces and sharing expenses. With one exception the very small proportion of disgruntled letters we have received complain about moderately high-priced British hotels. One hotel in Palmouth (unfortunately not named) received high praise and so did Trust Houses, particularly in connection with their new reductions for children ("For a half-share of a large twin-bedded room with private bath our daughter of six was charged only 50 pence a day, plus 30 pence for her breakfast and 50 pence for dinner. So for all adult amenities she paid only £1.50 a day plus 30 pence—a great attraction to parents").

Another arresting fact that has already emerged is the large sum of money a lot of people are prepared to spend on holiday (a good many family budgets will apparently stretch to £500 or more for the annual holiday). The other side of the coin shows clearly that with a bit of preliminary homework and a deal of enterprise it is still possible to go far for very little.

ADRIENNE KEITH COHEN
Guardian Travel Editor

Everything under the sun

A PACKAGE ABROAD

Sir—After ten years of "do it yourself" holidays in this country we have this year been with our two children aged 8 and 9 years on a package holiday abroad.

The holiday included a jet flight from Manchester to Tenerife and two weeks in a 4 star hotel at a cost of £89 each.

In actual fact the bill for the four of us totalled £302 as we were allowed a 30 per cent reduction for each of the children. We considered this excellent value as the children had their own twin bedded room and bathroom next to ours and it was the end of June, so hardly "out of season." The same holiday travelling by scheduled air service and staying at the same hotel would have cost at least £100 more.

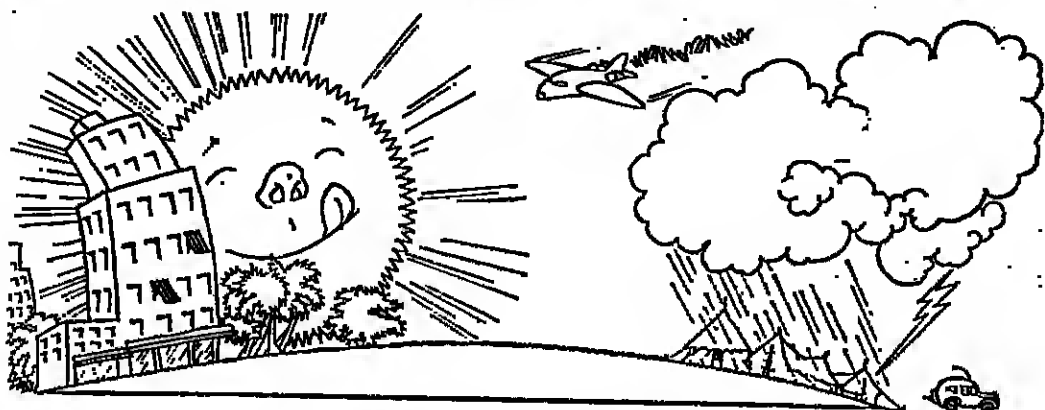
We took £100 to cover drinks, entertainment, excursions etc. The standard of food and service and all the travel arrangements were excellent and our only problem now is how we save up enough to do it again next year!—Yours faithfully,

Meryl Spicer,
53 Shaw Head Drive,
Manchester.

Sir—My wife and I spent an eleven-day package-deal holiday in Austria this year. The cost per person was £36.20. This included day flight, standard hotel room, and all meals. We also received credit vouchers to the value of £5.00 per head to be spent on excursions and hotel extras.

The hotel was of a very high standard, and excellent value for money.—Yours faithfully,
Sam R. Bourne,
10 Priory Street,
Colchester,
Essex.

Sir—I attach a summary of my holiday costs this year.



ON THE HOME FRONT

Sir—Our holiday budget is as follows: Travel (Pickering, Yorks. to Oundle, Northants. Round trip: Petrol £2.00) Father, mother and 16-year-old son.

Hire of cruiser for one week £45.00
Petrol for boat—6 galls. 2.04
Breakages (cup and plate) 20
Food 10.00
2 midday meals out (each for 3 people) 2.65
Travel (see first item) 2.00

Total £81.69

Value for money: Boat listed as for 4 or 5 people. In fact 3 was a barely comfortable maximum for daytime. For 4 or 5 people eating would have been in two "sittings." Constant headbanging, even by 5ft 2in. member; no privacy in loo; icebox effective for less than 24 hours. Small necessary items such as floor cleaning cloth, washing-up mop and cord or rail on which to dry "smalls" or towels not provided. Provided weather reasonable and 240 turns most of the lock (quillotine type) handles not objected to, then fairly satisfactory value.

D. W. and M. Hnlwell,
Pickering,
Yorkshire.

Sir—Travelling independently on our minimal-cost car—Fiat 900—a 14-day touring holiday in the West of Wales and Brecon Beacons National Park area cost, for two adults: Bed, breakfast £39.00
Evening meals 21.00
Snack lunches and afternoon tea 14.00
Petrol 1,000 miles 6.80

Total £80.80

Bed and breakfast in a hotel cost £5 for 2 people—and poor value for money—plus of course the usual 10 per cent and "service charge." Bed and breakfast in private houses, with a wash basin in the bedroom and bathing facilities (all in fact that the hotel had given us) cost £1.37 per head on average.

Hotel restaurant evening meals £1.25 were as one would expect. Teles were rather better than evening meals in private houses at half the price—the latter, however, we found adequate.

P. Marcus Arman,
28 Rodway Road,
Bromley,
Kent.

Sir—Two adults and three children (9, 8 and 6) spent seven days in a farmhouse during August in mid-Devon, sharing out a bedroom. Other accommodation used by us was a dining-sitting room

and bathroom/w.c. (these were shared with other guests—three on average). The costs were:

Travel: £8 for petrol and oil for own car to and from Devon. Accommodation: Bed, breakfast and evening meal £8 for the three children together. Total: £21.50

Extras: Picnic lunches, £3. Petrol, £6 for travel during the week.

A. E. Anthony,
Warwickshire.

BAD BEER BUDGET

Sir—My budget this year for a 27-day travelling holiday in Western Europe was:

Fares: Glasgow-London (cheap period return, including seat reservations) £10.10
Cross-Channel—London-Oxford (boat) 4.65

Cross-Channel—Return by hovercraft 5.50

Train: Frankfurt-Basel 4.00

Train: Nimes-Barcelona 3.50

Train and bus: Barcelona-Andorra-Toulouse 2.50

Train: Toulouse-Paris (I hitch-hiked the rest of the way) 6.50

13 nights bed and breakfast 16.00

Evening meals 13.00

Midday snacks 7.00

Souvenirs and sundries 5.50

Entertainment 8.50

Total £86.25

Good value: Andorra. Poor value: 35p for a bottle of beer in a Basle cafe.—Yours faithfully,

Graeme Crawford,
18 Battledown Gardens,
Glasgow S2.

7 Wellford Gardens,
Abingdon,
Berks.

7 Wellford Gardens,
Abingdon,
Berks.

7 Wellford Gardens,
Abingdon,
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Berks.

7 Wellford Gardens,
Abingdon,
Berks.

7 Wellford Gardens,
Abingdon,
Berks.

Vorster's black market is!

JIM HOAGLAND, Blantyre
Friday, on the implications of
President Banda's visit to
Pretoria this week

CAN a rich, industrialised, and white-ruled country that has the world's most deplored racial policies find happiness with two more impoverished black African countries that need financial and technical aid? For a third South Africa's quest for friends in black Africa seemed as hopeless as the new success of the "outward policy" demonstrated this week by the visit of Malawi President Kamuzu Banda to Pretoria, has recast the question in a more serious way. What will South Africa, the industrial and economic giant of sub-Saharan Africa, do in continental development in the future?

None, says the Organisation for African Unity, at least not as long as the white minority government sticks to the politics of apartheid.

The OAU recently passed a resolution forbidding its members to have diplomatic and financial contact with the South Africans. But individual African countries indicate that they are prepared to ignore the ban.

Malawi provides at present the (real test for South Africa's outward policy. Banda has welcomed financial and technical assistance from South Africans along with diplomatic relations. But thus far, the South African impact on Malawi, which is a duces 40 fully qualified high school graduates a year and has a per capita income of £20 for its 4.5 million people, appears to have been much less than is generally thought elsewhere in Africa.

Pretoria maintains it can promote much of the technical and financial help black Africa now has to seek from other continents and become an economic powerhouse generally increased prosperity for all of Sahara Africa—if "internal politics can be set aside.

With about 10 per cent of sub-Saharan Africa's population, South Africa accounts for more than 27 per cent of the region's gross domestic product and possesses 50 per cent of the motor vehicles, 50 per cent of the telephone, and runs nearly half the transport in all Africa. It also contains at least 30 per cent of Africa's minerals and more than 40 per cent of its personal income. The disparity in growth rates, perhaps the economic indicator, is even more spectacular. According to some studies, black Africa's annual growth rate averaged in real terms over the decade averaged about 1.5 per cent, while South Africa was 7 per cent.

The basic aim of the "outward policy" appears to be to bring undercurrent support from abroad for apartheid campaigns ranging from economic boycotts to guerrilla warfare. Closer cooperation with African States will further help the international community to see South Africa in a true perspective, and this is already happening," South African foreign Minister Hilgard Muller has said.

But it may also possess some tactical economic reasons for Africa. Because apartheid directly restricts job opportunities for blacks and makes collecting the domestic consumer market in South Africa goods grows with the Common Market could no African fruit growers their substantial market abroad and per millions a year in sales. Africa would be the best alternative market. Already, what one African politician calls the "apple of discord" is turning up in the Congo-Kinshasa and a number of former French colonies.

Africa is the only continent in which South Africa has a favourable balance of trade. To avoid embroiling black African countries that are the OAU ban, and to avoid discussing how much trade it has with the government in Rhodesia, South Africa jumps all trade for the continent together in official statistics. But it is apparently flourishing with a number of African countries. An official South African import-export report showed me documents last year listing large quantities of timber from the former French colonies of Ivory Coast, Gabon, and Suriname, Congo-Brazzaville, which is far politically but has an economy controlled by France.

Another key to South Africa's increasing trade in Africa is its ship with the black-ruled neighbour the former French protectorate, especially Swaziland, a picturesque hilly little kingdom completely enveloped by South Africa. Pretoria runs a customs union for the former protectorates and can even the flow of goods and still direct standing joke around Africa is that Swaziland's major industry is standing "Made in Swaziland" on South African goods that are then shipped north.

Imports travel this way, too. Kibwe which sold phosphates to South Africa before becoming independent, 1971, and the trade a few years ago. Faced with unemployment caused by the shut of the mines, Kenya has reluctantly begun this year to export phosphates to Swaziland in quantities the South cannot possibly use.

Malawi may reach for an inter-tribal role in trade between whites, blacks and black Africa as well. South African manufacturers may set up factories here to produce goods for sale in Malawi, though this would be a distant future from the tentative and still direct investment pattern the outward policy has fostered thus far. It is well assumed that South Africans without reluctance to invest in industry in Malawi, Africa's might compete with South Africa's industry.

South African officials stress they can help developing Africa, supplying technical aid and a transfer of technology. But in many ways, they may be the most difficult kind of aid for the "outward policy" to make. Africans, already sensitive to having to rely on foreigners for what they do not possess, would be especially chary of white South African Washington Post.

United we quit, in desperation

HELLA PICK sums up the bleak deadlock of Europe's Finance Ministers, Brussels: Friday

THE EEC is in a ragged state after the failure of 15 hours of consultations to produce more than an empty communiqué on the international monetary crisis. Their emergency meeting turned out to be a sad business, and some Ministers justifiably decided to leave by a basement back door.

Although they could have met again today, the Ministers abandoned their search for common measures to protect their foreign exchange markets when they seriously attempted to reconcile their differences on monetary reform. The inter-Community monetary system which must be attempted now around the Bretton Woods edifice is being eroded. Inherent in the failure to the monetary crisis is political disagreement within the Community about attitudes towards the United States.

Dr. Mansholt, the EEC Commissioner responsible for agriculture, expressed the typical mood of despair and resignation when he said quite openly at the end of the meeting that "a great political chance has been missed. The American decision on the dollar has given

us a singular opportunity for Community action. The EEC has failed to seize it."

Of course, all is not lost yet. The EEC has promised itself close consultations between now and the next meeting of Finance Ministers on September 13. The aim then is to produce the kind of constructive thinking and action that eluded the Ministers this week, so that the Community can after all present a united front both when the Group of Ten—the world's leading banking nations—meets on September 15, and then at the crucial IMF meeting at the end of September. It is difficult to assess the chances of achieving a united front.

Signor Mario Ferrari Agnelli, the Italian Finance Minister, presides over his EEC colleagues during this half of 1971, managed to be optimistic even at 2 a.m. this morning, when he treated a somewhat cynical gathering to a 20-minute lecture on "The historic achievements" of the ministerial marathon, and seriously suggested that an important step forward had been taken in Community cooperation. In fact, all the pointers are in the opposite direction.

Mr. Anthony Barber, Britain's Chancellor of the

Exchequer, has carefully avoided any comment on the non-performance yesterday of Britain's future partners. He confined himself to expressions of satisfaction that Britain was allowed to talk to her future EEC partners on the problems of the international monetary situation, and had been promised continuing consultations. Still, the British Government is deeply worried by the possible effects on London's Foreign Exchange market of the fact that each of the Common Market countries will be going it alone in their efforts to protect themselves against the speculators when the exchange opens on Monday.

Britain will open its Foreign Exchange market with a fixed parity and the old rate of exchange against the dollar, but it will allow slightly wider hands, and the expectation is that the dollar will fall. Italy will operate its Foreign Exchange market on the British pattern. But France, like Belgium, will now have a double-tier system. Germany and the Netherlands will continue to float their currencies. The net effect of all this could be well be an embarrassingly heavy inflow of dollars into Britain.

Britain does not like the two-tier exchange system and

prefers fixed parities to floats. So, it does not altogether go along with either the French or the German method of tackling the immediate crisis. But at least, in the absence of a Community provision, this leaves Britain full freedom of action, and has avoided a painful decision about instituting a two-tier currency system in London.

For a short while yesterday it seemed as if an EEC compromise was in the air. But it proved illusory. M. Giscard d'Estaing, the French Finance Minister, soon showed that he stood inflexibly by the French Government's position. He would have kept at its old parity with the dollar and wedded to gold. There was simply no question of allowing it to float, or even to have even the most minimal revaluation. Herr Schiller, the West German Finance Minister, for his part made it clear that he would consider an end to the mark float only if the franc was at least nominally revalued. He reportedly suggested a 5 per cent revaluation of the mark, provided that the franc went up by 2 per cent. This would have opened the way to a united front by the Six for the reopening of the exchange markets, and he seems to



Prawnography

by Malcolm Stuart

UNTIL steak houses arrived in the early sixties to make eating out a more popular pastime than going to the cinema, prawns were a summer treat to be eaten with Sunday afternoon tea. Now, accompanied with chopped lettuce and seafood sauce, they are the standard starter for half the wives and girlfriends taken out for a meal in Britain. That is why we are now importing 28 million worth of prawns a year and why Lieutenant Commander Maurice Ingram hopes to establish a sizeable farm, in the summer natural sea-water is warm enough for his prawns.

Apart from proving that prawns flourish in artificial open air tanks, Commander Ingram has made two other vital discoveries. First, under his fish farm conditions he can bring them to marketable maturity in 12 months, compared to at least two years when they have to find their own food on sandy seabeds.

Secondly, he can increase the survival rate of maturing prawns. A female spawns about 3,000 eggs and at all of their seven stages of growth the young are sought after as food by most of the creatures that live in the sea. A lucky average of three of each 3,000 usually reach prawn cocktail maturity. In the commander's tanks about 1,400 reach the larvae stage and half of those become fat adult prawns.

The commander works alone except for help from his four children during the school holidays. He is entirely self-taught as a marine biologist. His naval career was largely spent in submarines and staff appointments. "It was the Japanese that put me on this track," he said as he fed his prawns with a mixture of mashed fish and meal. "They have been remarkably successful in farming prawns and oysters in the warm waters of southern Japan."

To answer the obvious question, the prawns have been frequently tested for nuclear contamination and in fact they contain fewer particles of radiation than those caught and marketed from the Mediterranean. Now the commander is thinking beyond prawns. He already has a colony of Pacific oysters maturing on a shelf in one of his prawn tanks. Perhaps they will rival the 25p prawn cocktail starter before that medium done rump steak.

that. Unshelled prawns sell at 75p a pound. The seven thousand venture would enable us to market the prawns on a limited scale but there is enough hot water and space near the power station to enable us to establish a sizeable farm. In the summer natural sea-water is warm enough for his prawns.

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MISCELLANY

Hain pain

IT BEGINS to look as if next month's Liberal Assembly will have to examine the three wise Liberals' report on relations between the party and its restive young. The study—by three Liberal lawyers, Stephen Ferrell, Lord Hailsham and Lord Croom—was commissioned by Jeremy Thorpe last December. The report was delivered to the leader over a month ago. Jeremy has shown it to various interested party parties, but so far has chosen not to publish.

Yesterday a corner was flung by the newspaperly disinterested "Evening Chronicle," which has reflected concern in the party at the Young Liberals' Arabist tendency. The Young Liberals, for once, have been scrupulously discreet. Their chairman, Peter Hain, was summarising yesterday about a "very serious breach of confidence."

None the less, the neutral recommendation is out. Ferrell and company have proposed that henceforth all Young Liberals should be members of their local Liberal association. This would bring individuals within range of disciplining by the parent party if they were felt to have stepped intolerably out of line.

In fact, the Ferrell committee has compromised. The Young League of Young Liberals would keep its autonomy as a "recognised unit" of the party. Although the Young Liberals have not been pressing for publication, Hain said, "I would have liked to see the report. Like most of the party, I am sure that conflict between Young Liberals and their parents has gone off the boil. If everyone, evidently, is so giving."

Blue-black

ALTERNATIVE newspaper, alternative editors. "Ink" has lost its managing editor, a man who also took over as managing editor of "OZ" when the three "OZ" editors were fulfilling their long-running engagement at the Old Bailey. Steadman is yet another Australian. On solemn organ down-yonder de-

scribed him recently as "the notorious student editor from Melbourne University." Steadman is reluctant to say why he is leaving "Ink," beyond the thought that "it's a political difference over the editorial policy of the paper and the direction it was going." He wanted it to be more radical in its political outlook. "I would have liked it to be more hardhitting and name more names."

Wet weekend
RESIGNING TIME again at London Weekend Television. Barry Heneberry, recruited by Stella Richmond from the BBC as an executive producer in 1967, has been asked to leave yesterday. Heneberry, who has been at London Weekend for a year, and his contract had two more years to run.

Heneberry's name because

he was fed up with having nothing to do. He was hired as an expert on jazz and pop music, shows "Jazz Club," "Top Go the Beatles" etc.; but since the palmy days of Roger Whitaker and Kenny Everett, London Weekend has stopped doing such programmes. Executives omnes.

Right lad

SIR CHARLES TAYLOR, who has been given a less than fond farewell by the East-houne Conservatives, is known as a wit and a pillar of the party right. Andrew Roth's icon-smashing "Mr. Chart" calls him, "Rich Rightist puritan, bald, long face, skier, yachtsman."

Taylor was the man who stirred the Scottish porridge, to the abiding memory of the House of Commons. But not long ago, when Taylor celebrated his thirty-sixth anniversary in the House, he recalled that his reputation had not always been such. When he set out for Westminster, his party chairman advised him not to be too formal. So, the young Taylor appeared in black jacket and striped trousers. The Chief Whip of the day, immaculate in tail-coat, bore down on him as if he were something that had dragged in. Very revolutionary.

CS GAS seems to be having a diminishing effect on the rioters of Northern Ireland. Scientists advising the Government are now convinced that repeated exposure leads to immunity. Some official eyes have been burning in the streets of Belfast. This has the opposite effect: the more frequent the exposure, the less the tolerance. DM is probably out, though, because it builds up in the body. It might help peace-keeping, but it would hardly help public relations.

Togetherness

IRISH STATEMENTS have to be read with care, especially those that are drafted with care. They will, for example, always contain something hopeful about Irish unity. Up to and shortly after August, 1969, there were a few words about "reunification," which is as provocative a word as was ever whispered into an Orangeman's ear.

Then came diplomatic understanding with London, and Irish unity quite deliberately became a matter of "unification" in Irish Government statements. In his telegram to Ted Heath, Jack Lynch refers to the aspiration of the majority to "reunification." That, believe it or not, is fighting talk.

School book

FEW THREE-YEAR-OLDS can read. Even fewer take "Education," the journal of the Association of Education Committees. Of that select company, there are probably only one or two infant millionaires who can pick their place of residence among the 100 odd education authorities in England and Wales.

Which is a pity, for this week and last "Education" has been publishing the wildly varied statistics on the chances of an under-five getting into a State nursery school.

And in which direction should the affluent infant ask his chauffeur to drive? Barnsley, James (31.3 per cent children of appropriate age in classes); Dewsbury (32.5 per cent); or Epsom (35.5). And where should he most avoid? Hampstead, Leicestershire, and Northumberland (all 0.2 per cent).

SPECULATORS may not be able to find any more yen in the world's money markets—but there are plenty of yen notes left in the High Street banks, or so our yen scout reports. Tourists should try taking them on holiday, for a quick profit. Try, anyway.

Dubious new pals

from John Cunningham in Valletta: Friday

MALTA has been an asteroid in the Western political orbit for so long that the possibility of the island changing course and becoming, through an alliance with Libya, a satellite of the Middle East, has come as a rude shock to the old colonialists who retire to, but never seem to die on, the tiny brown fleck in the Mediterranean.

But while Lord Carrington was trying to keep his cool while haggling in sun-baked Valletta with Mr. Mintoff over the asking price for the continued use of the island's military facilities by the British, some of the most pro-British Maltese were saying that if there was no agreement on the joint United Kingdom-NATO deal, then there was always Colonel Gaddafi's offer of financial help.

In his self-appointed role as a maverick of the Middle East, Gaddafi's personal style has won a salute from those Malta Labour Party sup-

ports who see some similarities with Mr. Mintoff, Malta's own mini-maverick, since he was elected in June. Thus the colonel's expulsion last year of 30,000 Italians in Libya had a theatrical parallel here when Mr. Mintoff booted out NATO's naval chief, the Italian Admiral Birindelli last month.

However, the two countries have more in common than a dislike of Italians: they have frangible leaders who both know what they want. Gaddafi, although his major current interest is a federation with Egypt and Syria, has said that he wants Malta to steer away from alliances with both the West and Russia. He has achieved this: he has prepared to aid Malta's economy, which has a deficit of about £40m.

Golden promises are said to have been made but neither government will confirm the amount. One source puts the figure at \$25 million a year. Earlier this week the Madrid newspaper "ABC" carried an interview with Gaddafi which said that he would out-

bid the \$2.5 million on offer from Britain and NATO. "ABC" reported also that the colonel had sent Mintoff a message, coinciding with the arrival of the Russian Ambassador on Sunday, saying that a USSR presence in Malta would be as unsatisfactory as a NATO one.

This friendly warning, along with the bluff and bravado—which probably does contain a firm offer—comes from the only country with which Malta has a favourable balance of trade, though this has never been more than \$5 million at its highest, when Libya's GNP was \$187 millions.

Malta's most interesting asset is probably her air space, a million square miles of it, stretching from Gibraltar to Greece and well down into the Sudan. Air traffic over Libya (apart from the run-ins to Tripoli itself), are controlled from Malta, as Colonel El-Nur found to his cost returning to the Sudan after the coup. It is likely that

Libyan technicians will eventually be trained in Malta to take over their own air space. A Libya delegation was here this week for preliminary discussions.

The technical and administrative expertise, inherited in part from the British, puts the Maltese in a slight position of superiority in their dealings with Libya. The island's friendship with Israel has so far been no barrier to this.

However, the links of bondage originally brought Malta and Libya together. For a time, Malta was swapped between Rome and Carthage (then Libya). Malta was colonised: Libya occupied. Apart from the similarity between the two languages the other links have to be dug out. Some Maltese remember that ethnically they are Semitic like the Libyans.

But even this leaves a yawning gap between a Christian democracy and a right-wing Moslem revolutionary regime.

WILLIAM DAVIS

Dollar fodder

THIS has been a vintage week for financial jargon. It is just possible, I suppose, that there are Guardian readers who are not completely at home in the world of floating currencies, widening bands and crawling pegs. So here's a quick guide:

Currency crisis: A bi-annual event which starts with words like "shock" and "bombshell" and usually ends with everyone wondering what all the fuss was about. Essentially an argument about what price to charge for a currency.

Fixed parity: The price officially set for a currency—in our case, two dollars and forty cents to the pound. The rates are internationally agreed, and governments intervene if market forces cause them to fluctuate by more than 1 per cent on either side. Bankers like it because it gives them a help-trade if you know exactly where you are. The need to defend a fixed parity is also seen as a useful disciplinary force.

Devaluation: An event often hilled as the "collapse" or "downfall" of a currency. It is nothing of the sort: all that happens is that it officially moves to a new, lower, fixed parity. Bankers don't like it. Economists usually do: they say it's best to devalue as soon as it's clear that a currency is no longer worth the price asked.

Dollar devaluation: A different proposition from all the rest. Our rates are pegged against the dollar, and we can devalue by announcing a change. The dollar itself, however, can only be devalued laterally by raising the price of gold. The Americans won't do this, because they say we must get away from "man's slavery to gold." This is why they want the six or seven strongest currencies to appreciate in value against the dollar—a move which, in effect, would amount to dollar devaluation. American tourists find that, in the market, it's happened already.

Exchange rate flexibility: Getting away from the notion that fixed parities have to be rigidly maintained, whatever the cost. There is general agreement that greater flexibility would be a good thing, but this week's events have shown again how hard it is to put them into practice.

Floating: Letting the price of a currency be determined by the laws of supply and demand. An idea much favoured by economists, who say that it would stop all this crisis nonsense once and for all. Several currencies, notably the German mark, are already floating at the moment.



Bankers don't like it, because it makes for uncertainty, increases speculation, and, if the rate floats downwards, adds to inflationary pressures by making imports more expensive. Successive British governments have also been against it, chiefly because the pound was always liable to float off in the wrong direction, but Mr. Barber is now said to have "an open mind."

Widening bands: A more limited form of floating. The idea is, very simply, to allow currencies to fluctuate by much more—3 per cent or even 5 per cent—on either side of a fixed parity. This would leave a lot more room for manoeuvre and I wouldn't be surprised if it's what we end up with eventually.

Crawling peg: Basically, a way of making small and, if necessary, frequent changes, either up or down, in the exchange rate. A fashionable theory just a couple of years ago, but hardly mentioned this time.

Group of Ten: One of the more important talk shops, because it's made up of the ten richest states—America, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Japan, and Sweden. It's the most obvious forum for discussing changes, but it's not renowned for its ability to agree on action. Members are fond of accusing each other of being "obstinate" or "selfish"—meaning the other fellow is just as unwilling to make concessions as you are.

Protectionism: Also known as "beggar-my-neighbour." Essentially an attempt to keep out foreign goods, while still selling as much as possible to others. A big factor in the misery of the Thirties. Usually condemned as "illegal," but a more effective check is the threat of retaliation. President Nixon is using it to force Japan's, and Europe's hand on the currency front. He says he won't make a habit of it, but many people fear that if America doesn't get its way he will move further in that direction.

Speculator: Every politician's favourite scapegoat. The City prefers to call him "money manager." He's often a banker paid to make the best use of his own money, or the finance director of a big company who wants to protect himself against possible exchange losses on projects to which he is firmly committed. Businessmen, they say, do not have a patriotic duty to risk losses: it's up to the Government of the day to maintain confidence in a currency. True.

The Dollar -and Tourists

The British Tourist Authority is very concerned about the anxieties facing many American visitors to this country in changing dollar currency into sterling.

We appeal to all in the tourist trade—hotels, restaurants, stores, everyone—to be guided by their banks as to the fairness of the conversion rates which are used in this period of uncertainty.

American tourists have contributed more than any others to the prosperity of tourism in Britain, and we hope that in these days of difficulty every effort will be made to assist them and to show that generosity and hospitality are one and the same thing.

In the past we have been told by many thousands of departing tourists that warmth of welcome and fairness of dealing are two of the principal characteristics which make Britain a pleasant country to visit. We now have the chance of demonstrating how true this can be.

But there are danger signs.

This summer there has been evidence of over-charging by a few hotels, mainly of inferior standard. Exorbitant rates could be charged by a few in the tourist trade when changing travellers' cheques and dollar bills.

This must not happen.

Now we can repay in some small way the contribution which our American friends have made over the years to the welfare and prosperity of Britain and of the rest of Europe.



British Tourist Authority, 64 St James's Street, London S.W.1.

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

Car men see new boom in sales

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

After three weeks of the new K registration, motor manufacturers are convinced that the industry is entering a boom which will be sustained for the rest of the year. They are also becoming increasingly reconciled to the fact that the new K will take 20 per cent of the increased market.

Figures to be published next week by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders will show that foreign manufacturers took a little over 20 per cent of the market in July when the revival in sales was starting. This level is believed to have been maintained this month according to provisional estimates circulating in the industry. The argument that the 10 per cent import penetration was a temporary quirk arising from a shortage of Ford vehicles is now being discounted.

In the first three weeks of this month sales have been running at an annualised rate of 1.4 million—almost 40 per cent above 1970 when registrations were 1,076,865.

Although this rate is bound to drop once the initial effect of the abolition of KP controls and the novelty of the new registration is over, economists believe that an annual rate of 1.3 million is attainable for the rest of the year. This would bring 1971 registrations to 1.2 million, beating the previous record set in 1964.

Sales this month are reported to be 33 per cent above last August when 102,000 cars were sold. Official figures will not be available until next month.

Ford still hit

When the official figures for July are published next week they are expected to show that British Leyland's impact was slightly higher than in June, at 39 per cent of the market with Ford up one point to 20 per cent. Both Chrysler and Vauxhall were down slightly. Ford has not yet recovered fully from the effects of its nine-week strike, but is expected to be producing normally after the holiday period with nearly 25 per cent of the market.

Some manufacturers are hoping that if the currency alignments leave the pound effectively devalued against European and Japanese currencies this could help to stem the tide of imports. However, there is no further tariff reduction due next year under the Kennedy Round which could offset the effect of revaluation for foreign manufacturers.

Also, British manufacturers are worried that German and Japanese companies, in the longer term, might find surplus production which cannot be sold in the US because of the surcharge on European markets. It is admitted that foreign manufacturers, with surplus production, will come under pressure to increase the volume of their sales wherever they can.

One fact which is puzzling is the extent to which component manufacturers are suffering from lack of orders at a time when the car industry is booming. Part of the explanation may be that British manufacturers are "dual sourcing" by buying higher proportion of their needs abroad and stocking up to avoid over-dependence on strike-prone British suppliers.

Company news in brief

Final results

Williamson Tea Holdings: 5 pence (1970), 4 pence (1971). Pre-tax profit: £576,559 (£535,427).

Finance and Industrial Trust: Profit £28,080 (£31,397) after tax of £21,985 (£25,942). Dividend 12 pence (12 pence) already announced.

Spa's (Malleable Castings): Dividend 4 pence for year to March 31 1971 (against 3 pence) per September 30.

Jobson Electrical Trust: 3 pence (1970), 3 pence (1971). Net profit £3,788 (£4,787).

Whites: 11 pence (1970), 10 pence (1971). Pre-tax profit £1,451 (£1,330).

Interim results

Phoenix (London): Int 4 pence (1970), 4 pence (1971). Pre-tax profit £5,000 (£4,500). Dividend 5 pence (5 pence) to April 30 (£15,000). There was an increase in sales of 15 per cent.

United Kingdom and Overseas Investments: Interim 4 pence (1970), 4 pence (1971). Pre-tax profit £26,075 (£20,470).

Business changes

Mr A. A. Mervin has resigned from the board of Standard Oil of New York and Standard Oil of California. Mr C. G. Bosworth, a director of Standard Oil of New York, has been appointed managing director of the company.

Tokyo takes crisis calmly

From JOHN O'CALLAGHAN: Tokyo, August 20

Tokyo is taking the yen crisis with the same stoicism as London took the blitz. It is a matter for light conversation as to the fate of the booming geisha industry which allegedly provides £4,000 a year for the most elite of the 60,000 registered hostess entertainers. Geishas are hired for midweek evening business dinners as a necessary preliminary to serious deals. Now say many Japanese, expense accounts will stop short of geishas.

But in every other respect Japan heaves on as if the yen crisis were a distant monetary crisis—lay entirely in Brussels or Washington.

There were rewards today for the stiff upper lip approach. The stock market stopped its almost vertical descent of the past four days and rallied 2.58 per cent. Mr Watanabe, the senior director of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, himself rallied enough to rationalise the downward zoom of the week. "Investment levels at the lowest point reached on Thursday were only the same as those on March 23 this year when business was climbing. The boom in shares during the early part of this year caused by the favourable balance of payments, the export drive, foreign investors, and expectation of an end to the recession in

September was in itself, said Mr Watanabe, rather artificial. President Nixon simply brought a touch of reality to the situation. For the future the stock exchange leader was hesitant. "We feel that it is most desirable to maintain parity but the desire is different from the reality. We had expected the question of revaluation of the yen to become an issue in 1972 but matters have taken another course."

If the Japanese currency is to be revalued, Mr Watanabe expects that it will be by a margin of less than ten per cent. The country's industry might be affected for three or four years. There will be temporary confusion but in the long run nothing that we are too worried about."

Mr Watanabe said he expected to attend no meetings about the yen crisis over the weekend and today the Keidanren, the Federation of Economic Organisations, and the Japan Committee for Economic Development, adjourned an emergency meeting without agreeing on a policy. There will be a further meeting next Tuesday. For tourists in Japan the yen crisis is a minor trouble. The exchange rate is changing dollars at least in parcels and the largest Tokyo hotel the New Otani has set

up a special desk where units of yen can be changed. But they are dealing with more exotic currencies like pounds, and one German manager to persuade a bank to change marks for him 15 minutes after the official closing time. Neither the British Embassy, BOAC nor the National Tourist Board report any travellers in distress. One of the biggest tour operators here, Everest Travel Service, says that it will guarantee all package tours this year at quoted prices whatever happens to the yen and dollar.

The Japanese are, in a word, coping. Old hands say that the

only sign of anything unusual is that the large office blocks now stay lit until the early hours of the morning with a few staff on hand able to take immediate action should any sudden announcement be made about currency rates. There is the odd baneful mutter about the enemy, "Why should we act, it is not the yen that is strong but the dollar that is weak." So far the only echo of the Wall Street crash has come from an American who signed a deal with a local company not fully realising the implications of the Nixon statement. He telephoned the boss with the news of the deal. "The boss invited me to jump out of the window," he said.

Japan shares rise

AS PANIC RECEDED, and the Japanese settled down for a period of prolonged uncertainty, the Tokyo stock market staged a good recovery in much quieter trading. The index rose 2.58 points, recovering about a fifth of its losses in the previous four days.

Unconfirmed reports continued to speak of an early meeting between Japanese and US representatives—one market report was of a meeting in Honolulu—but it is becoming clear that this will

only be a preliminary to the Cabinet-level meeting scheduled for September 9-10, just ahead of the second European summit.

The currency market was rather more active than on Thursday. There was considerable buying of dollars for bear covering early in the session, but later selling set in. The yen was estimated to have bought some \$300 millions, bringing its take for the week to more than \$2,500 millions.

Shareholders try to stop takeover

An extraordinary shareholders meeting to demand information from the board of Westminster Trust, the property investment and construction group which recently agreed to a £2.6 million takeover offer from Land Securities, has been called by a group of unhappy shareholders.

LC Securities, the merger consultants who head the "cigar" group, have obtained the necessary support from shareholders of 10 per cent of the Westminster equity. They have also been in touch with the Stock Exchange Council, the City Takeover Panel, and the Department of Trade and Industry.

Not only does LC maintain that Land Securities is getting Westminster too cheaply but it is also concerned about the circumstances surrounding the takeover by Westminster three years ago.

Meanwhile Land Securities is understood to have agreed not to publish its official takeover document until after the extraordinary meeting has been held.

The offer from Land Securities which has the support of the Westminster board values the company's shares at 80p each but LC maintains that on a basis of 117p each.

Westminster's 1969 report and accounts valued the shares at 78p, but, says LC, this did not

Hemdale to take over star rival

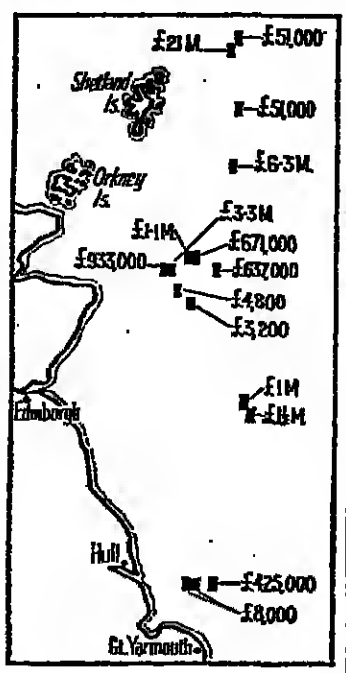
Hemdale, the entertainments group, is to take over Constellation Investments which handles the business of a number of show business stars. Jessel Securities, which announced a bid for Constellation earlier this month, has decided to back the Hemdale offer, which also has the support of the Constellation board.

The terms of the offer, worth £1.2 million, are 38p for each "A" ordinary and 20p for each "B" ordinary. The acceptance by Jessel Securities means that Hemdale is assured of 41 per cent of the ordinary shares and 26 per cent of the "A" ordinary shares.

Both companies have had chequered careers. Hemdale has just recovered from a boardroom row and profits of Constellation suffered a severe setback as a result of the 1969 Finance Act.

David Lewis and Crown Agents

In our article on August 5 on the Crown Agents we inadvertently suggested that the assets of David Lewis Group Securities were worth £25-£30 millions. This represents the value of investments of the David Lewis Group other than Crown Agents. The David Lewis Group is worth some £4 million. Accordingly it follows that by reason of the Crown Agents and Continental Property Company, the David Lewis Group's involvement with the Crown Agents only affects about one eighth of the David Lewis group portfolio.



The location and highest bids for the 15 oil and gas exploration areas in the North Sea offered for auction in London yesterday

Truman bid attacked

Bulletins are still arriving daily on the doorsteps of shareholders in Truman Hanbury Buxton. The latest offering comes from Guinness Mahon, the City bankers, in response to the decision of Grand Metropolitan to increase its offer by 15p a share.

"GMH have just written to you stating that, in certain circumstances, it intends to increase slightly the value of its offer in order to comply with the City code on takeovers and mergers. Even then the value of GMH's offer would be less than Watney's," they say.

Douglas beats setbacks

Robert F. Douglas (Contractors) which had a first half set back, has now recovered the lost ground during the second half. Pre-tax profit moved up from £889,481 to £1,042,529 in 1970-71 and the net profit from £515,947 to £602,723. With a final 15 pence, the total dividend is being held at 20 pence. There will also be an unchanged 1 pence dividend on the restricted ordinary shares.

Lotus resumes interim payout

The improvement in the fortunes of Lotus, the footwear manufacturer and retailer, which produced a substantial profit rise in 1970, has spilled over into the current year. The group, which paid a single dividend of 5 pence in 1970, resumes interim dividends with a payment of 3 pence. Pre-tax profit has risen to £229,000, against only £87,000 for the corresponding period, and £340,000 for the whole of 1970.

Strong recovery by John Peters

The revival in the furniture trade is reflected in the figures of John Peters (Furnishings Stores). A strong profit recovery brings a two points lift in the dividend, a final of 15 pence making 19 pence for 1970-71, against 17 pence for 1969-70.

Business changes

A one-for-five scrip issue is in the pipeline and the board anticipates a maintained dividend on the larger capital. In other words, shareholders can

Index up 4.3 in rally

After several days of sliding prices under the impact of the US measures to protect the dollar, the London stock market rallied 4.3 to 409.4 to close an eventful week on a distinctly better note.

In slightly more active trading, the leaders encountered some institutional demand to close firm. Improvement stemmed largely from the belief that much of the monetary cloud overhanging the market will be dispersed on Monday when the foreign exchange resume operations, though it is conceded that there may be some sharp fluctuations at the start.

Gold shares, which began firm in the influential business review suggesting that the gold price will eventually have to be increased in order to save the dollar, reacted to close lower.

Glits continued to meet investment demand and generally rose 1 to 1.5, aided by a further rise in the Government broker's long "tap" price. A few stocks scored gains. A late recovery movement in the City was enabled by Japanese securities to recoup some of recent losses.

Rises by leading industrials were generally in the 3 to 5 range with ICI, 5 up at 326, well to the fore. Secondaries fared best in engineering, although some of the Rolls-Royce contractors slipped a little more on a report that the RB211 will not be spared the 10 per cent import surcharge.

Vale profits gaining impetus

The chairman of Thomas Vale and Son, the civil engineering and building contracting group, gave shareholders a buoyant report at yesterday's annual meeting. He told them that profits for the current year are running at a materially higher level than last year and are now "gaining impetus month by month." All branches of the business are contributing to this growth.

Masson Scott Thrissel advance

Masson Scott Thrissel, the makers of specialised machinery for the packaging and printing industries, which suffered a sharp reverse in 1969-70, now appears to be making progress although the board give shareholders a cautious view of the short-term prospect.

The interim dividend is being held at 10 pence and a

Three approaches on money markets

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

Three main approaches to running currency markets were emerging yesterday evening as national monetary authorities revealed their tactics.

Broadly they could be summed up as lie back and enjoy it (Germany, Holland, Switzerland), stick it out (France—on the current account tier only—and Japan), and suck it and see (Belgium). A number of important countries had not chosen their course.

The details of the French regulations for a two-tier market were not complete, but it was known that in the traditional account official market the old parity will be maintained. Capital flows will be handled in a floating market.

In Belgium, the official market will be subject to a "controlled float" with official stabilising intervention, while the float in the capital market will not be controlled.

The German and Swiss authorities let it be known that their central banks will not seek to maintain a particular parity. It remains to be seen whether this will in practice mean no intervention at all, or the kind of unpredictable trading which the Bundesbank has practised since May. The Germans said that their policy will not be controlled "apparently to distinguish it from the Belgian variety."

Spelling out bow the French two-tier system will work, M. Giscard d'Estaing said that the commercial market, which will be governed by the present official parity of the franc, will be reserved for commercial transactions, that is imports and exports, and related operations such as transportation and insurance. All other operations must go through the free mar-

ket—and this will include tourist currency, putting up the cost of French holidays for American travellers and possibly British as well.

Only British and Italian foreign exchange dealers, as they went home on Friday, had received no guidance on how their authorities were going to run the foreign exchange markets on Monday, although it looked as if both countries would opt for at least a period of free float.

In London, dealers are prepared for chaotic conditions when the market reopens, mainly because there is a week's business to be cleared in a short period, so that a great deal of trade will be done before it is possible to judge the trend.

The New York Friday rate in the \$2.46-2.48 range is likely to be taken as the opening rate, but the general view is that the London rate is likely to settle a bit lower.

"I would expect to see some sellers at anything above \$2.45," said one senior dealer.

This is a seasonally bad period for sterling and I think most people expect some falling away from the very good recent trade figures before long. There is a very great deal of hot money in London, and I think some of the holders will pull out if they see a chance to take an extra couple of percentage points in profit.

An overseas dealer added: "The week before the close was pure panic. I think some of the people who bought Swiss francs in particular are going to have second thoughts: after all the Swiss franc has already been revalued and their trade posi-

tion is not strong. There was even buying of D-marks in spite of the fact that this drove the price up above anything that seems likely in the long run.

"Sterling is not quite the same: it was certainly a much safer buy near the ceiling than holding dollars. But if Euro-dollar rates settle at around 9 per cent, it is going to be very tempting for some people to switch back at anything much above say \$2.44."

Another dealer, reflecting the same drastic change in thinking, is still based on the strongest reason: "After all, the dollar economy in the world—and the surcharge ought to help the US balance of payments. A lot of people will be having second thoughts."

All dealers interviewed agreed that the market is unlikely to take the bit between its teeth again. If the Bank of England shows a view of the parity through its market operations, this is likely to be taken as a lead rather than as a challenge.

"Certainly for the next week or two I expect people will be happy to trade fairly normally; and I expect even the forward market to look fairly normal in London—though perhaps not in Paris," said another dealer. Of course, when we get near the next big meeting, things could be different: but for the moment we seem to be stuck with the surcharge and something pretty near the old exchange rates."

In this reporter's view, however, it seems unlikely that dealers will maintain quite such a philosophical calm once they are actually dealing again.

Successes benefit Stigwood

Little changed profits for 1970-71 have been forecast by the board of Robert Stigwood, the music publishing, management, and film group. In the event, the results to date run to this sort of form, and as forecast the group is paying a 7 1/2 per cent interim dividend.

Pre-tax profit slipped from £259,000 to £245,000 in the six months to March 31, but a £19,000 fall to £105,000 in the tax charge leaves the net profit slightly higher at £140,000, compared with £135,000.

The group is paying a 7 1/2 per cent interim as forecast. The directors indicate increased earnings are in the pipeline over the long-term thanks to successes such as Jesus Christ Superstar concerts in the US, the latest Bee Gees record and the popularity of "Up Pompeii." Subject to the usual provisos, they expect a substantial rise in profits in 1971-72.

Loyds loss £140,000

It was known that Loyds Retailers, the TV and furniture retailing subsidiary of Ada (Hafsa) had made a loss; the only uncertainty was how much. It would be, in the event, Loyds reports a net loss of £140,000 for the six months to December 31, against a profit of £123,000. Substantial losses have also been made this year and the board does not expect them to be made good in 1971.

Peek Winch earnings jump

Better margins enabled Peek Winch and Tod, the wholesale and retail grocer, to produce improved first half profits. Following an increase from £8,893,965 to £6,734,617 in sales, the group turns in a pre-tax profit of £53,153 for the weeks to June 19, against £13,633.

Provided the upward sales trend is maintained throughout the remaining 28 weeks of the year, which is traditionally the best period for the group, the board estimates that the pre-tax profit could reach approximately £100,000, against £68,945.

Property bonds

Mr G. J. Mortimer, the chairman, discloses that the aggregates divisions, which provided 73 per cent of the turnover, had a particularly successful year. In these divisions, the total tonnage of stone, coated stone, and ready mixed concrete, rose by 18 per cent and the contribution to the group operating surplus increased from £2.1 million to just over £3 million.

Take yen to cure currency pains

It is better to take travellers' cheques in local denominations, something all banks can provide if they are given a couple of days' notice, rather than sterling cheques. Travellers' cheques are better than notes for two reasons—you get a refund if they are lost, and as American tourists have been finding out in London in the past few days, banks are more willing to accept them and give a better rate for them.

There is another alternative, however, which may appeal to the really serious tourist. Take yen abroad, wherever you go. This may not make sense, if you offer it to a Spanish barman in Turenolinos, but currency exchanges in mysterious ways and has its own logic.

There is pressure on Japan to revalue the yen. If it does revalue, it will probably do so to a greater degree than the tourist—the Midland Bank will still only £25-worth of foreign currency in exchange for a pound, although they have willingly changed dollars at the old crisis rate.

Some British banks have also not been very generous towards the tourist—the Midland Bank will still only £25-worth of foreign currency in exchange for a pound, although they have willingly changed dollars at the old crisis rate.

This is a little hard on the British, who cannot really be blamed for the state of the dollar. The reason for the bank's reversion to the old currency market is in a state of flux, and there are no official exchange rates. The banks are worried that they will lose out if they exchange money at one rate, and then find that a currency loses their money. If devaluation was imminent, they would be more than eager to cash any amount of money you cared to name, in the expectation of a profit.

This does not mean, however, that there need be too many strings on a package holiday, and tourists can still stretch their spending money as far as they are able. The best course of action with currency in flux is to go to a country with as much local currency as you can. This way you will gain in the event of any revaluation, as you have bought at the old price.

Roadstone profits up 68 pc

Amalgamated Roadstone, which is controlled by Consolidated Gold Fields, was an even more rewarding investment in 1970-71. The dividend is being raised from 6.67p to 12p a share.

A 19 per cent increase to £37.4 million in the turnover has yielded a 68 per cent jump to £2.8 million in the pre-tax profit, a result, which has been achieved after providing £2.6 million, against £2.2 million for depreciation and depletion.

Mr G. J. Mortimer, the chairman, discloses that the aggregates divisions, which provided 73 per cent of the turnover, had a particularly successful year. In these divisions, the total tonnage of stone, coated stone, and ready mixed concrete, rose by 18 per cent and the contribution to the group operating surplus increased from £2.1 million to just over £3 million.

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GARDENING

cabbages, cabbages

by MICHAEL HYDE

BOUGH August on the allotment is mainly a time for harvesting. It is also seed time for that most useful and unmodest of vegetables, the spring cabbage, and as I write the new seeds thin in their drills, I am silent thanks for many cabbages consumed. I saw us through the year, and we were still eating them in mid-July. Indeed, one of the number has been allowed to grow on a monument to the stations of its fellow.

It is exact that it was at the end of July last year that I sowed these small, forty-seedlings into September. I produced a rich crop of cabbages in this year's garden. Not that I was assured from the first, but the weather was so good, and the plants were so healthy, that I was not at all concerned. In the first place, the weather was so good, and the plants were so healthy, that I was not at all concerned. In the first place, the weather was so good, and the plants were so healthy, that I was not at all concerned.

SPORTS GUARDIAN

Warwickshire one step nearer to title

Ward fails to prevent the rout of Essex

By CYRIL CHAPMAN

A brave rearguard action by Essex, who totalled 203 in their second innings after losing six wickets for 78, was insufficient to keep Warwickshire from victory by an innings and 23 runs at Edgbaston yesterday.

The championship leaders took 19 points from the match, and with two out of their remaining three matches to go, they are well placed to withstand any challenge. Essex lost their first three wickets for 11 runs as they struggled under the handicap of following on 228 runs behind after a disastrous Thursday when Gibbs bowled them out for 74.

The same headlong rush to self-destruction was checked by a new-found resolution from the succeeding batsmen, who found their rallying point in Brian Ward, 187 minutes at the crease in a grim battle with Gibbs. First a fourth wicket stand of 40 between Ward and Brooks kept Warwickshire's bowlers at bay, and then Ward and Turner carried the score from 78 to 133.

which jumped so alarmingly that he had no option but to deliver a full toss. Ward's sympathetic pat on the shoulder as he started for the pavilion. Appropriately, it was then Ward and Turner who carried the score from 78 to 133.

Test washout

The third blank day in this summer's Test series came at the Oval yesterday where continuous rain from breakfast time prevented any play in the third and final Test, with India waiting to begin their reply to England's first innings. The umpires, Charlie Elliott and Duffie Rhodes, made their one and only inspection at a p.m. and with saturated outfield needed only a cursory look before making their decision.

Alan Smith — rediscovered his role as opening bowler

Squash rackets

Decisive win for Hunt

Hamilton, New Zealand

Geoff Hunt, Australia's defending champion and the No. 1 seed, swept to a decisive first round victory against the New Zealander Jim Fabling in the world amateur squash championships here today. Hunt, who won the title in the inaugural championships in 1967, retained it in London in 1969, beat Fabling 9-1, 9-3, 9-3.

The second-seeded Cam Nancarrow of Australia was troubled in disposing of New Zealand's Peter Wormald 9-6, 9-4, 9-4 in another first round match. Mohamed Asran of the United Arab Republic, holder of the New Zealand national title, and British Philip Ayton also had comfortable victories.

Details

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (Hamilton, NZ) — First round: A. Nancarrow (Aus) beat J. Fabling (NZ) 9-1, 9-3, 9-3; P. Wormald (NZ) beat C. Nancarrow (Aus) 9-6, 9-4, 9-4; M. Asran (UAR) beat P. Ayton (GB) 9-1, 9-3, 9-3.

Boxing

New manager for Gizzi

Carl Gizzi of Rhyll, the Welsh heavyweight boxing champion, yesterday signed with a new manager — the third of his professional career. The new manager is Bob Roberts, matchmaker at the National Sporting Club, who follows Eddie Hearn, who followed Paddy Byrne, plans to match Gizzi against Dennis Avoth for the Welsh title.

Lawn Tennis

Nottinghamshire began briskly with an opening stand of 35 in 20 minutes before Lee dismissed Frost. Wickets then fell steadily to Steele and Mustard, while Stobbs struck an important blow by dismissing Sobers for 13.

Starting today

At Warwickshire: Warwickshire (18) beat Essex (3) by an innings and 23 runs. At Northampton: Northamptonshire (18) beat Gloucestershire (12) by 10 runs.

Minor Counties

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Wightman Cup

British playing safe while US risk teenager

From DAVID GRAY: Cleveland, Ohio, August 20

The Americans have given Chris Evert, their junior champion, who will not be 17 until December, the responsibility of playing two singles rubbers against Britain in the Wightman Cup match, which begins here tomorrow.

She will open the tie against Winnie Shaw, and will play the last singles against Virginia Wade on Monday. This makes her the youngest player to appear for the United States in the history of the competition. In 1961, Maureen Connolly, whom it must also have seemed a gamble to choose, won two singles, beating Kay Stammers and Julie Heldman.

Chris Evert's victims so far include Margaret Court and Billie Jean King, but both were beaten on slow clay courts, and the Americans' decision here is a high compliment to a girl with comparatively little experience of first-class competition outside her native Florida.

There will be one other new-comer in the United States side, unaffected by the build-up for the Wimbledon Championships. She has been preferred to Valerie Ziegenfuss and to MaryAnn Curtis (who now wishes to revert to her maiden name of Eisel since her divorce from Peter Curtis, the British Davis Cup player, became final on Monday), who are both said to be suffering from small but nagging injuries.

Julie Heldman will, of course, be the Americans' top player, and their doubles pairs will be Miss Eisel and Miss Ziegenfuss, and Miss Heldman and Miss Pigeon.

If the Americans have taken risks, the British have played for safety. The British thought that Ann Jones would choose Christine Jones for the three singles because her heavy shots would be effective on the rubberised-plastic court, and they were slightly non-plussed when Mrs Jones followed her sister, Valerie, to the United States. Mrs Jones had been preparing herself mentally for heavy bombardment. Now she has to play on the plastic court, higher Mrs Williams, who beat her in their only previous meeting at Boston two years ago.

One other point of British advantage is that John King, who has been practising with the team, is a left hander like Miss Wade. Today he was able to give the Americans a foretaste of the full of left-handed top-spin.

Mrs Jones's doubles pairings are completely orthodox: the American sisters and Miss Wade and Mrs Williams. Some people in the American camp are talking of writing off both the doubles. British observers are less confident.

The order of play will be: Tomorrow — Miss Shaw v. Miss Evert; Mrs Wade v. Miss Wade; Sunday — Mrs Williams v. Miss Pigeon; Mrs Jones and Miss Williams v. Miss Eisel and Miss Heldman; Monday — Miss Wade v. Miss Wade; Mrs Williams v. Miss Williams.

Clearly, much will depend on the first rubber. So far Miss Shaw has won only one Wightman Cup singles out of the seven which she has played since 1966; but if she stifles the comparatively unknown menace of Miss Evert at the start of the tie, it will be a tremendous boost to Britain's chances.

Miss Shaw has looked better than anyone in practice, but these days he plays with more formidability in practice than it does in her matches. Nerve will certainly play a large part in the success of the team.

So far Miss Evert, the daughter of a coach and said to practise for six hours a day at tennis in Port Lauderdale, has been completely matchless.

"She doesn't quite understand

the correct priorities. It will almost certainly be that Britain's best oarsman will miss Henley, and it is a pity that the first national championships will not reflect the country's true rowing strength. However, the Olympic Games beginning at the end of August, those representing Britain will not want to be involved in domestic championships a month before.

All this will be made to seem necessary, regrettably, after tomorrow's semi-finals of the European championships. British starts the stage of the competition with the handsome number of five crews. But at the end of the day, there may be some gloomy faces, for Britain may not get one crew into the final. There are possibilities, and of course the form of other crews may not run to the pattern of earlier races. But this is the toughest stage of the competition, and the real strength of the Russians, East and West Germany, the Czechs and the Poles, and in two instances New Zealand, will be seen.

Britain's best hopes are the coxless pair, Tim Crooks and Glyn Lowe, silver medal winners in the world championships, who did handsomely in their repechage. Today this Leader pair can hardly hope to cope with the Russians and the East Germans, so they must look for an improvement to finish ahead of Romania and Switzerland.

In the singles sculls, Ken Dwan has a tough draw, facing Jim Dietz of the United States, Jurij Malchev of Russia, Gert Draeger of East Germany, and Alfred Bachmann of Switzerland. Dwan must go faster overall if he is to remain in the competition.

The coxless pair are in an event of extremely high standard, facing the Russians, and exceptionally good Norwegian crew, and an Italian four which has gone as fast as the British. The British eight has very little hope of getting to the final, and like most of our representatives, will probably appear in Sunday's 'little finals'.

TRAVEL

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SWEDISH OLLOYD

Overseas HOTEL GUIDE

FRANCE

PARIS

SCOTLAND

WALES

IRELAND

EUROPE

AFRICA

United hit back after early goal

Arsenal wilt in second half

By ERIC TODD: Manchester Utd 3, Arsenal 1

Manchester United, who scored a lead of two goals at last Saturday's home game, showed signs of recovery in their second half. Arsenal, who had taken the lead in the first half, wilted in the second half. The main reason for this was the lack of a central defender. The Arsenal defence was out of balance, and the Manchester United attack was able to exploit this. The Arsenal manager, Peter Taylor, was criticised for his tactics. He was accused of being too cautious and of not making enough changes. The Manchester United manager, Alex Ferguson, was praised for his tactics. He was accused of being too aggressive and of taking too many risks. The game was a tactical battle, and Manchester United emerged as the victors.

Butler slips and the pack loses in

By PAT WARD-THOMAS

Peter Butler still has a long way to go before he can be considered a top-class golfer. He was out of control in his second round, and his performance was a far cry from the one he showed in his first round. He was out of control in his second round, and his performance was a far cry from the one he showed in his first round. He was out of control in his second round, and his performance was a far cry from the one he showed in his first round. He was out of control in his second round, and his performance was a far cry from the one he showed in his first round.

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ALBERT BARHAM on another day of Soccer surprises

Hurst another casualty of strain at the top

Two clubs with intense personal problems to solve as they attempt to lever themselves out of the bottom of the First Division are Chelsea and West Ham United. Yesterday, Chelsea put an almost prohibitively high price on Osmond's head and Ron Greenwood, manager of West Ham, dropped both Hurst and Stephenson from the team. Chelsea would expect more in cash or exchange for Osmond, but any player has yet cost in Britain. In all, counting

expenses and the levy to the player, a bidding club would have to pay around £300,000. It seems rather odd that such a high price should be expected for a player suddenly put on the "available for transfer" list for lack of effort.

One feels that, while Sexton undoubtedly is peeved at the unhelpfulness of Osmond towards his colleagues, there is a great career ahead of the player if he is released. That view seems to be shared by the player also, for Sexton has him in the squad for today's game against Manchester City at Stamford Bridge. With injuries to Hudson and Houseman, there looks a place for Osmond to prove himself.

Greenwood drops Hurst for the first time since the England club's attack. He has played 452 League and Cup Games, and scored 228 goals. But this season, with Hurst playing rather deeper and leaving the brunt of the attack to Best, West Ham have yet to score or gain a point. There can be little doubt that Greenwood was disappointed in the performances of both Stephenson and Hurst, and feels that he did Moore last year, that Hurst needs rest. He has had a really little break since the season before the World Cup in Mexico. Last summer, as the year he went to America with the club after a full season. A break should enable him to recapture his best for the game. Today at Nottingham Forest, Taylor switches to centre half, and Howes and Brookings come into the side. Tottenham will shut out the terrace behind the Park Lane goal, where Newcastle goalkeeper, Ian McFaul, was felled by a staple for the match against Huddersfield. The referee, who has had a thugger, said secretary Geoffrey Jones last night. "This decision was taken following our meeting on Wednesday, and the number of terrace places by about 900," he said.

"We must give the maximum protection to visiting teams. There will be nearly 50 per cent

more police than usual. We are determined to show we mean business."

Spurs will also repeat the appeal that was in the programme before the match against Newcastle. It said: "We earnestly appeal for a good standard of behaviour from spectators at this ground. We know that appeal is unnecessary as far as the vast majority of spectators is concerned, but an unruly few can damage the reputation of a club and the image of the game in general."

Everton have problems also, those of a crippling series of injuries such that Harry Catterick cannot yet announce a squad of players for the match against Sheffield United. Yesterday, Wright joined the list of injured, which includes Harvey, Morrissey, Husband, and Hurst. Two established players are missing from Tottenham's team against Huddersfield. Peters and Seal will be replaced by Naylor and Pratt. But in what looks to be one of the hardest matches of the day to forecast—Leeds United playing Wolverhampton Wanderers at Huddersfield—Leeds should have no problem in getting a win. Wolves have some query about the fitness of Gould and Hibbit. They should be fit for their visit to Newcastle, the team who defeated Wolves.

John Smith, secretary of Leicester City, has pleaded with Derby County to enjoy their day at their best behaviour for the local match at Filbert Street today. "We want no more of the violent scenes among the fans that occurred at Wednesday's game against Nottingham Forest," he said. "We believe county supporters wish to enjoy their football." The shopkeepers wish to keep their property intact, too, for hooligans smashed their way from goal to railway station.

West Bromwich Albion have the problem of an unsettled goalkeeper. Yesterday Osborne admitted that he was not too happy at the club. He has played in the third team, as does Glover, who cost £30,000 two seasons ago from Queen's Park Rangers.

Signs that clubs are calming down

After all the wringing of hands and near-hysterical remarks attributed to some players and managers following the disciplinary purge, a more sensible line seemed to prevail. The FA disciplinary committee made it clear that a much graver view was being taken of misconduct. Clubs were warned that officials would have to appear in cases of bad records of discipline, and copies of the laws were ordered to be posted in all dressing rooms before the season began so that players could not plead ignorance.

The law which covers fouls and misconduct is No. 12. Only in two sections is the referee allowed any discretion. One concerns himself with time wasting by goalkeepers, and the other allows the referee an opinion of whether a player is guilty of violent conduct or serious foul play. There is no question of discretion in other sections of the law. Players shall be cautioned for entering or leaving the field during a game without receiving a signal from the referee. Players shall be

cautioned for persistently infringing the laws of the game; for showing by word or action dissent from the referee's decisions; for being unreasonably abusive to the referee or to other players; for using abusive language; or persisting in misconduct after receiving a caution.

Walsall's gymnasium at Fellows Park will be turned into a temporary police "lock-up" for troublemakers at today's Third Division match against Aston Villa. Supporters arrested on the terraces will be kept in the gym until they can be transported to the police station. A crowd of about 24,000 is expected at the all-ticket match, and extra police will be on duty.

Police use the gym

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Swedish girl in command

By BRIAN CROWTHER

Ulrika Knape, a 16-year-old Swede, who won the European youth highboard title in Rotterdam last weekend, seems set to take the individual event in the European Diving Cup competition on springboard at the National Sports Centre, Crystal Palace, today.

At the end of the preliminary dives last night she had 279.98 points, 12 more than her closest competitor, Marina Janiche, of East Germany. Miss Knape, who won the springboard in the last European Cup match at Bologna two years ago, could finish only a couple of inches for a silver medal in last year's European Championships but is now clearly an Olympic medal prospect again on both boards. She is more solidly built than most divers, has more control than any in Europe to judge by the diving so far.

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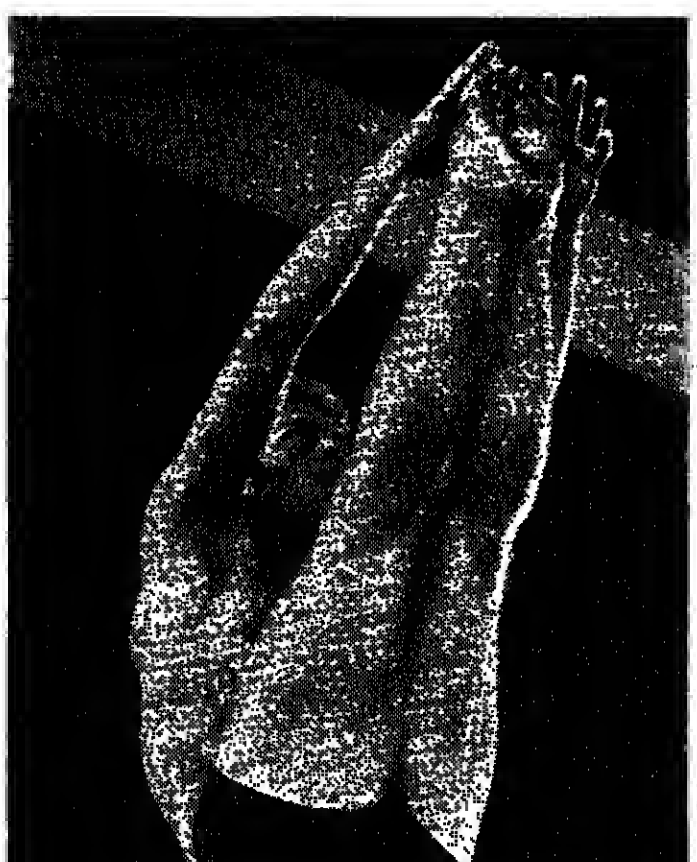
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Klaus Dibiasi (Italy), who leads in the men's springboard and is expected to challenge strongly in the high board

Princess Anne sets the pace at Eridge

By JOHN R. KERR

Princess Anne and her homebred eight-year-old, Doublet, fifth at Badminton last spring, made a beppy return to competitive riding to hold the lead after the dressage and show jumping phases of the two-day Eridge horse trials yesterday.

The Princess's dressage test, performed during heavy rain, was marked at 35.33 penalties and this score was not bettered during the day. The pace of the event was set by the Princess, who was narrowly beaten at Burghley last autumn, is next with 53, marginally ahead of yet another Badminton winner, Colin Ross-Taylor, who has 53.33 on Pierette.

Yesterday's rain ensured slippery conditions for today's cross-country test over the undulating gradients of Eridge Park, where traditionally a formidable set of obstacles is built. This year Eridge assumed added importance with the imminence of the Burghley horse trials (September 2-4).

Entries have come from Russia, West Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland and Ireland. Britain will be out to improve on an already very remarkable record, her winning sequence of five major international successes having started with the 1967 European Championship.

Notable absentees yesterday were the Poles, Richard Meade's great veteran, who has been associated with each of Britain's victories, Michael Tucker's Farmer Giles, also shortlisted for Britain's team at Burghley, and Lorna Sutherland, who was injured last weekend.

Leading placings: 1. Princess Anne (Great Britain) 46.67; 2. R. Meade (Great Britain) 48.67; 3. R. Meade (Great Britain) 48.67; 4. R. Meade (Great Britain) 48.67; 5. R. Meade (Great Britain) 48.67; 6. R. Meade (Great Britain) 48.67; 7. R. Meade (Great Britain) 48.67; 8. R. Meade (Great Britain) 48.67; 9. R. Meade (Great Britain) 48.67; 10. R. Meade (Great Britain) 48.67.

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Today's football matches

(Kick-off 3 p.m. unless stated)		
FIRST DIVISION		
Chelsea v Manchester City	12.30	
Leeds v Sheffield Utd.	2.00	
Leeds v Wolves (at Huddersfield)	2.00	
Leicester v Derby	2.00	
Newcastle v Liverpool	2.00	
Nottingham Forest v West Ham	2.00	
Southampton v Ipswich	2.00	
Stoke v Crystal Palace (3.15)	2.00	
Tottenham v Huddersfield	2.00	
West Brom v Coventry	2.00	
SECOND DIVISION		
Birmingham v Carlisle	12.30	
Barnley v Luton	12.30	
Blackpool v Oxford Utd.	12.30	
Blackpool v QPR	12.30	
Blackpool v Blackpool	12.30	
Blackpool v Blackpool	12.30	
Blackpool v Blackpool	12.30	
Blackpool v Blackpool	12.30	
Blackpool v Blackpool	12.30	
Blackpool v Blackpool	12.30	
Blackpool v Blackpool	12.30	
THIRD DIVISION		
Abertillery v Falkirk	12.30	
Airdrie v St. Johnstone	12.30	
Alloa v Brechin	12.30	
Arbroath v East Fife	12.30	
Ayr v Celtic	12.30	
Berwick v Queens Park	12.30	
Clyde v Dundee	12.30	
Clydebank v Cowdenbeath	12.30	
Dunfermline v Hearts	12.30	
Hamilton v Forth	12.30	
Hibernian v Kilmarnock	12.30	
Montrose v Stranraer	12.30	
Queen of the South v Dumbarton	12.30	
Raid v Partick Thistle	12.30	
Rangers v Morton	12.30	
St. Mirren v Albion	12.30	
Shamrock Rovers v Stirling	12.30	
FOURTH DIVISION		
Barrow v Crewe	12.30	
Barnet v Aldershot (3.15)	12.30	
Cambridge Utd v Northampton	12.30	
Exeter v Grimsby	12.30	
Gillingham v Southport	12.30	
Newport v Peterborough (3.15)	12.30	
Reading v Chester	12.30	
Scarborough v Lincoln (3.15)	12.30	
Wrexham v Doncaster	12.30	
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE		
Barnsley v Accrington	12.30	
Barnsley v Accrington	12.30	
Barnsley v Accrington	12.30	
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Barnsley v Accrington	12.30	
Barnsley v Accrington	12.30	
Barnsley v Accrington	12.30	
SOUTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE		
Barnsley v Accrington	12.30	
Barnsley v Accrington	12.30	
Barnsley v Accrington	12.30	
Barnsley v Accrington	12.30	
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Barnsley v Accrington	12.30	

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,018

ACROSS

- Personal acknowledgment of praise (5).
- Set means to bring 1 down to one's home? (5, 5).
- River 14 and 19 producers want to endure (4).
- See 23.
- Walesog identified by Carver initially—one of the Doones (6).
- Musical 15 in proper arrangement (5).
- Some early, elusive writer (5).
- During trials we are required to go on (5).
- Staunch copper has overthrown wild cat (3, 2).

DOWN

- Writer of some E 1 note having some sense (5).
- Answer USA bungled in the West Indies (6).
- 1 across 19 (4, 4, 4, 4).
- In 24, a number coincide (4).
- Let us of reference? (10).
- Game for male country folk around Hindhead (4, 9).
- Netal 1 across location (9, 4).
- Glad tea is prepared in London? (7).
- More to eat? Possibly a rhetorical question (7).
- Left to a scientist in Anstruther (6, 6).
- One 1 copy objects (4).
- One of the 1 across 25 risen as required



مکذا من الاصل